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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	Jan 25	BLAST(R) searching in REGISTRY available in STN on the Web
NEWS 3	Jan 29	FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates
NEWS 4	Feb 01	DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update frequency
NEWS 5	Feb 19	Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
NEWS 6	Mar 08	Gene Names now available in BIOSIS
NEWS 7	Mar 22	TOXLIT no longer available
NEWS 8	Mar 22	TRCTHERMO no longer available
NEWS 9	Mar 28	US Provisional Priorities searched with P in CA/CAplus and USPATFULL
NEWS 10	Mar 28	LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY
NEWS 11	Apr 02	PAPERCHEM no longer available on STN. Use PAPERCHEM2 instead.
NEWS 12	Apr 08	"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 13	Apr 09	BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
NEWS 14	Apr 09	ZDB will be removed from STN
NEWS 15	Apr 19	US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
NEWS 16	Apr 22	Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
NEWS 17	Apr 22	BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
NEWS 18	Apr 22	Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
NEWS 19	Jun 03	New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS 20	Jun 10	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 21	Jun 10	PCTFULL has been reloaded

NEWS EXPRESS	February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:48:57 ON 26 JUN 2002

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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 16:49:08 ON 26 JUN 2002
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=> s fie or fertilization independent endosperm
L1          164 FIE OR FERTILIZATION INDEPENDENT ENDOSPERM

=> s l1 and plant?
L2           44 L1 AND PLANT?

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3            28 DUP REM L2 (16 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-10 ti

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 28  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Polycomb genes from maize : ZMFIE2, its protein motif analysis and
     characterization

L3   ANSWER 2 OF 28  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Plant fertilization-independent
     endosperm proteins and their cDNA and genomic sequences

L3   ANSWER 3 OF 28  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   A method for controlling endosperm size and development in transgenic
     plants with attenuating genomic imprinting

L3   ANSWER 4 OF 28  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Genes FIE1 and FIE3 from Arabidopsis that control endosperm development in
     plants

L3   ANSWER 5 OF 28  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS         DUPLICATE 1
TI   Polycomb repression of flowering during early plant development

L3   ANSWER 6 OF 28  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS         DUPLICATE 2
TI   Polycomb group genes control pattern formation in plant seed

L3   ANSWER 7 OF 28  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI   Autonomous endosperm development in flowering plants: How to
     overcome the imprinting problem.

L3   ANSWER 8 OF 28  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS         DUPLICATE 3
TI   Genomic imprinting and seed development: Endosperm formation with and
     without sex

L3   ANSWER 9 OF 28  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Transcriptional activator nucleic acids and polypeptides from
     plants

L3   ANSWER 10 OF 28  AGRICOLA                         DUPLICATE 4
TI   Expression and parent-of-origin effects for FIS2, MEA, and FIE
     in the endosperm and embryo of developing Arabidopsis seeds.
```

=> d 10 so

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 28 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 4
SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Sept 12, 2000. Vol. 97, No. 19. p. 10637-10642
Publisher: Washington, D.C. : National Academy of Sciences,
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424

=> d 10 au

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 28 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 4
AU Luo, M.; Bilodeau, P.; Dennis, E.S.; Peacock, W.J.; Chaudhury, A.

=> d 10 ab

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 28 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 4
AB The promoters of MEA (FIS1), FIS2, and **FIE** (FIS3), genes that repress seed development in the absence of pollination, were fused to beta-glucuronidase (GUS) to study their activity pattern. The FIS2::GUS products is found in the embryo sac, in each of the polar cell nuclei, and in the central cell nucleus. After pollination, the maternally derived FIS2::GUS protein occurs in the nuclei of the cenocytic endosperm. Before cellularization of the endosperm, activity is terminated in the micropylar and central nuclei of the endosperm and subsequently in the nuclei of the chalazal cyst. MEA::GUS has a pattern of activity similar to that of FIS2::GUS, but **FIE**::GUS protein is found in many tissues, including the prepollination embryo sac, and in embryo and endosperm postpollination. The similarity in mutant phenotypes; the activity of **FIE**, MEA, and FIS2 in the same cells in the embryo sac; and the fact that MEA and **FIE** proteins interact in a yeast two-hybrid system suggest that these proteins operate in the same system of control of seed development. Maternal and not paternal FIS2::GUS, MEA::GUS, and **FIE**::GUS show activity in early endosperm, so these genes may be imprinted. When fis2, mea, and **fie** mutants are pollinated, seed development is arrested at the heart embryo stage. The seed arrest of mea and fis2 is avoided when they are fertilized by a low methylation parent. The wild-type alleles of MEA or FIS2 are not required. The parent-of-orgin-determined differential activity of MEA, FIS2, and **FIE** is not dependent on DNA methylation, but methylation does control some gene(s) that have key roles in seed development.

=> d ab

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB The present invention relates to polycomb genes and polypeptides isolated from Zea mays named ZMFIE2. The sequence homol. anal. of ZMFIE2 to other polycomb proteins is also provided, which indicates that ZMFIE2 is a **FIE**-like gene. It contains nuclear localization signal and WD-40 repeat motif. ZMFIE2 is mapped to chromosome 10. The mRNA tissue expression patterns is also studied. This corn polycomb gene might be useful for transcription repression or inhibition of transcription repression since they might function as transcriptional repressors like other esc-like proteins.

=> d so

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
SO PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

=> d pi

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002006321	A2	20020124	WO 2001-US22254	20010716

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

=> d 2 ab

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB This invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid fragments encoding reprodn. proteins homologous to Arabidopsis thaliana **fertilization -independent endosperm** protein. The invention also relates to the construction of a chimeric gene encoding all or a portion of the reprodn. protein, in sense or antisense orientation, wherein expression of the chimeric gene results in prodn. of altered levels of the reprodn. protein in a transformed host cell. Discovery of such **fertilization-independent endosperm** genes should offer new ways of producing apomictic **plants**.

=> d 2 pi

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001016325	A2	20010308	WO 2000-US23735	20000830

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1208204	A2	20020529	EP 2000-957908	20000830

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL

=> d 3 so

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

SO PCT Int. Appl., 65 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

=> d 3 pi

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001009299	A2	20010208	WO 2000-GB2953	20000731
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1204759	A2	20020515	EP 2000-949752	20000731
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				

=> d 3 ab

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB A method for controlling endosperm size and development, and seed viability in **plants** is provided. The method employs nucleic acid constructs encoding proteins involved in genomic imprinting, in the prodn. of transgenic **plants**. The nucleic acid constructs can be used in the prodn. of transgenic **plants** to affect interspecific hybridization.

=> d 4 pi

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6229064	B1	20010508	US 1998-177249	19981022
	CA 2330765	AA	19991111	CA 1999-2330765	19990503
	WO 9957247	A1	19991111	WO 1999-US9676	19990503
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9937833	A1	19991123	AU 1999-37833	19990503
	EP 1073718	A1	20010207	EP 1999-920305	19990503
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	JP 2002513561	T2	20020514	JP 2000-547203	19990503

=> d 5 ab

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
AB All **plants** flower late in their life cycle. For example, in Arabidopsis, the shoot undergoes a transition and produces reproductive flowers after the adult phase of vegetative growth. Much is known about genetic and environmental processes that control flowering time in mature **plants**. However, little is understood about the mechanisms that prevent **plants** from flowering much earlier during embryo and seedling development. Arabidopsis embryonic flower (emf1 and emf2) mutants flower soon after germination, suggesting that a floral repression mechanism is established in wild-type **plants** that prevents

flowering until maturity. Here, we show that polycomb group proteins play a central role in repressing flowering early in the **plant** life cycle. We found that mutations in the **Fertilization Independent Endosperm** (**FIE**) polycomb gene caused the seedling shoot to produce flower-like structures and organs. Flower-like structures were also generated from the hypocotyl and root, organs not assocd. with reprodn. Expression of floral induction and homeotic genes was derepressed in mutant embryos and seedlings. These results suggest that **FIE**-mediated polycomb complexes are an essential component of a floral repression mechanism established early during **plant** development.

=> d 5 so

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (2001), 98(24), 14156-14161
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424

=> d 5 au

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
AU Kinoshita, Tetsu; Harada, John J.; Goldberg, Robert B.; Fischer, Robert L.

=> d 6 ab

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 2
AB A review and discussion with 28 refs. Transcriptional activators of the Trithorax group (TRX-G) and repressors of the Polycomb group (Pc-G) are involved in multiple aspects of embryogenesis in Drosophila and the mouse and appear to have a conserved role in the zygotic control of the development of the anterior-posterior axis. In the model **plant** Arabidopsis, three Pc-G genes have been isolated and characterized to date. CURLY LEAF (CLF) represses the expression of a floral homeotic gene in vegetative tissues but does not appear to have a role in **plant** embryogenesis. Two other Pc-G genes, FIS1/MEDEA and FIS3/**FIE**, have been characterized in studies of mutants that produce seeds in the absence of fertilization. Seeds resulting from autonomous development in fis mutants do not contain an embryo but only endosperm, the second product of double fertilization in flowering **plants**. Thus, FIS genes are considered to be repressors of endosperm development before fertilization. When fis ovules are fertilized, the endosperm patterning along the major polar axis is perturbed. Posterior structures develop in more anterior domains of the endosperm. This correlates with the ectopic expression of a posterior mol. marker. FIS genes appear to be potent regulators of the establishment of the anterior-posterior polar axis in the endosperm.

=> d 6 so

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 2
SO Current Biology (2001), 11(4), 277-281
CODEN: CUBLE2; ISSN: 0960-9822